

# BOSTON RECORDER.

NATHANIEL WILLIS, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER. OFFICE No. 127, WASHINGTON - STREET, OPPOSITE WATER-STREET.

No. 29.—Vol. XVI.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1831.

TERMS. { \$3 a year—or, \$2, 50 in advance.  
Six copies for \$12, 50 in advance.

## RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder.

### THE SPIRIT OF REVIVALS.

The following well-aimed remarks are from a "Pastoral Address to the Churches of the Hillsborough Conference," (N. H.) signed by the Rev. Dr. Church, of Pelham. They deserve the serious attention of all who pray for the prosperity of Zion. What but the want of that which is here urged, prevents the long continuance—the perpetuity, the overflowing spiritual blessings and enjoyments, which God is now showering down so abundantly on individuals and Churches in all parts of our country?

The revival of religion is the increase of holiness. This holiness is the image of God in the soul. God says, be ye holy as I am holy. Be renewed in the spirit of your mind; and in the new man, which after God is created in righteousness, and true holiness, and is renewed in knowledge after him that created him.

This increase of holiness must be a personal, individual concern. Every Christian must first look to his own heart. He must see that he hunger and thirst after righteousness. The neglect of this is of most fearful tendency. So far as members of a church are chargeable with this neglect, and persist in it, they oppose a revival. They grieve the Spirit of God. They stand in the way of his gracious descent. Yes, he that neglects his own heart, and suffers evil affections to cluster around it, may well have no share in a revival. He will not let the water of life flow into his soul, when he should thirst for it, and open his mouth wide to receive it. Let each one then come home to his own heart; examine carefully its state; ascertain the maladies of his soul; make constant application to the heavenly Physician; spread his whole case before him; comply with all his directions; and receive all needed supplies of his healing grace.—Then he will be revived; the inner man will be renewed day by day; and the beauty of the Lord will be upon him.

The Spirit sanctifies through the truth. He washes with water by the word. Grace and peace are multiplied to you through the knowledge of God and of Jesus Christ our Lord. You must more and more obey from the heart, the form of doctrine into which your souls were cast, as a mould, when you were first born of God. As new-born babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby.

But how necessary is this increase of holiness in the members of Churches. How can they be the salt of the earth and the light of the world, without it? How can they have the requisite sanctifying influence, unless they grow in grace and in the saving knowledge of Christ? How can they keep the Sabbath, from polluting it, and faithfully perform their part in securing this sacred day from open violation, except they have much of the Spirit of Christ? How can they otherwise continue day after day, in fervent, effectual prayer to God; be zealous of good works; and be always ready to engage in benevolent efforts? The times call for Christians of high attainments in all our Churches. It is a time for action and self-denying sacrifice in the service of the Redeemer. With low attainments in grace, our members can do but little for the laborers and conflicts of the day. We wish our members, more and more, to answer this description of a Christian, by Edwards. "The less apt he is to be afraid of natural evil, having his heart fixed, trusting in God, and so not afraid of evil tidings, the more apt he is to be alarmed with the appearance of moral evil, or the evil of sin. As he has more holy boldness, so he has less of self confidence, and a forward, assuming boldness, and more modesty. As he is more sure than others of deliverance from hell, so he has more of a sense of the desert of it. He is less apt than others to be shaken in faith;—but more apt than others to be moved with solemn warnings, and with God's frowns, and with the calamities of others. He has the firmest comfort, but the softest heart; richer than others, but poorest of all in spirit; the tallest and strongest saint, but the least and tenderest child among them." Was not Paul such a saint!

And who should not now aspire to the same stature of grace in Christ? What powerful motives urge every one to do it? Can we expect genuine revivals in the churches any farther than the individual members experience the power of godliness in their own souls? What can it avail for one to stand, looking to see if his brother is quickened, or to spend his breath in lamenting the coldness of others, while his own heart is cold and stupid? Is it not his first duty to have his own soul refreshed with heavenly influence?

It is by the continued increase of this fervent piety in the churches, that we are to look for large accessions of sound believers. As you raise the tone of piety in the church, you elevate the standard of religious experience in converts. The more you are sanctified through the truth, and hold forth the word of life to others in your holy example, your heavenly conversation, and your decided testimony for the essential doctrines of grace, the more you will lead others, by the blessing of God, in your families and around you, into the love and belief of the truth as it is in Jesus.

Why is the work of conversion so transient? Are not the members of our churches inconstant in walking with God?

So far as we duly honor the Spirit of God, and make faithful use of his truth, we may hope for sound conversions. But herein we are apt to fail. The change wrought by the Spirit in regeneration is sometimes set too low; the regenerate is not rightly considered a new creature, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, being quickened by the exceeding greatness of divine power, when dead in sin. This change is not wrought by presenting the truth to the view of the carnal mind. For this mind hates and resists the truth. He that doth evil, hateth the light and will not come to the light. And therefore the carnal mind of enmity to God and his truth must be changed to a spiritual mind, before the truth will be received in love. And the truth should be plainly and fully declared both for the manifestation of the enemy of this carnal mind before regeneration, and for the food, and nourishment, and full growth of the spiritual mind afterwards. A time distinguished for the effusions of the Holy Spirit, should be as distinguished for clear and accurate knowledge of divine truth and for spiritual conformity to it.

For the Boston Recorder.

### FOREIGN MISSIONS.

From an Address delivered at Topsfield, by a student of the Theological Seminary, Andover, before the Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Essex County, Mass. April 27, 1831.

I have been deeply interested in the Report just read, and the remarks that have been made, because they contain facts which have frequently been brought before our minds in the Seminary at

Andover. We have a committee on Foreign Missions consisting of 30 members. Our object is to investigate the wants of the heathen world, and to do something, if possible, to alleviate them. More than twenty of this number have already resolved, providence permitting, to go in person, and proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ to the perishing heathen. Fifteen, as stated in the report, from Andover and other Theological Seminaries, stand ready to go as soon as the churches will send them.

But they must wait awhile on the tardy movements of the church, or perhaps never go at all, for want of funds. The Treasury is drained, and the Board is in debt.

I did hope, when I saw how many hundreds and thousands and millions of dollars, our country is annually saving by the Temperance reformation, that the Treasury of the Lord would have been filled. But alas! Sir, a selfish hand withholds the means, and the minds of the fifteen missionaries must be tortured with painful suspense. How soon would they weigh anchor for foreign climes, should the churches at home do their duty.

God has promised to "give the heathen to the Saviour for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession." In what way it will be brought about, I cannot tell. One thing is certain, the blessed time will come. The copious descent of the spirit upon our colleges and churches may furnish the men, but how shall we secure the means?

I have recently been led to think, that as Christians begin to possess more of the spirit of their Lord and Master, and feel more sensibly the wants of the heathen, they will more extensively adopt principles of self-denial in their style of living, that they may be able, in this way, if in no other, to supply those wants.

Permit me, Sir, to state a fact, showing what might easily be done, without scarcely a "twinge of self-denial." In November last, at the commencement of our winter term, a vote was very reluctantly passed by the students boarding in commons, to adopt a very simple but wholesome style of living. After having made the change, it was ascertained at the end of six months, that eighty seven students had saved \$1,113.25, which is \$12.79 to each man.

Had all boarded in commons, we should have saved \$1551.25, nearly enough to send four missionaries to the Valley of the Mississippi and give \$400 to a man, or a missionary to the heathen, well furnished with Bibles and tracts and means for enlightening them.

We were at first reluctantly prompted to this measure, principally from pecuniary considerations; but when it was ascertained what had actually been saved, we had the aid of an enlightened conscience, which carried a quick and almost unanimous vote to adopt substantially the same style of living for the next term.

Let us take this fact and apply it to Topsfield. If I am correctly informed, this town has a population of more than 900 souls. Should each individual diminish his expense of living after the same proportion as the students, just mentioned, he would save annually \$25.58, which might be given to some benevolent object. The whole would save annually \$25,022, enough surely to send some of the 15 missionaries to the "farthest verge of the green earth."

But, Sir, perhaps you may say, this is an extravagant calculation. Though it is based on facts for the correctness of which I will be responsible, I am well aware that it may not be strictly applicable, for it may not cost every individual in Topsfield as much to live as it does students in the seminary. I will therefore make all reasonable allowance, and suppose that each individual, by the most economical and wholesome manner of living, could save but \$6 instead of \$25; still, there would be \$5,600 which might be given to charitable purposes.

But again, Sir, suppose that only one fourth of the people in Topsfield are willing to take any part in benevolent matters, and that each individual of this one fourth would diminish his expense of living, only one eighth as much as those students have, still, after all these deductions, there would remain about \$700 which might be given to the Treasury of the Lord.

Sir, I could go on with these deductions; but I fear that the good people will remonstrate against my whittling down their benevolence into mere fractions. Seven hundred dollars, then, is the least at which I should dare estimate the religious charities of this place for foreign missions, lest I should fail to treat the benevolent here with due respect.

Let no one suppose that in advocating the cause of self-denial, I would rob its inhabitants into paupers and drive them into poor houses;—for I am pleading the cause of starvation. No Sir, far from this, I only ask that some of the luxuries of life may be dispensed with to promote the prosperity of Zion. Let this town and county only consecrate to God a tenth part of the luxuries of life, luxuries which in all ages of the world have proved a curse to both soul and body, and we should have enough to meet every reasonable benevolent demand. We might supply every family in the Union with Bibles and tracts, and every destitute congregation, with a minister, should God raise up the men;—we might send the bread of life to the perishing heathen in abundance, and be a thousand fold better off ourselves.

The time has come when Christians are called upon to make self-denial for the cause of Christ. Every disciple should be as much a missionary in spirit, and style of living, as those who are sent to the heathen. Were this true now, the great spiritual temple of the Redeemer would rise to the astonishment of gazing millions; none the builders would be able to lay the top stone and shout "grace unto it." The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdom of our Lord and his Christ."

### THE CHRISTIAN WARFARE.

The pious man, the true Christian, is described by the inspired writers as one who mortifies his sin, who is engaged in a spiritual warfare, who is fighting the good fight of faith, who crucifies the flesh with its affections and lusts, who is running the Christian race, who is engaged in subduing and mortifying his sinful propensities; who denies himself, takes up his cross daily, and follows Christ; who, as a pilgrim, a stranger, a traveller, is seeking another and better country; who works out his salvation with fear and trembling. Now is it possible, that a man, who is doing all this can beat case in the sense of our text? A soldier in the field of battle at ease! A man running a race at ease! 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learn more about this, new way; others abused and persecuted them; and for a season they had to bear much from the unkind treatment of relatives and neighbours: nor are they altogether exempt from sufferings of this kind now, though it is much less severe than formerly. Some, who at first were their most determined opposers, have laid aside their hostility, and actually joined the Christian party, and now solicit Christian instruction.

"Through the general good deportment of these Christian converts, their efforts to make known to others the glorious truths they have themselves learned, together with the noble exertions made by kindred institutions in districts lying in the same direction, an impression respecting Christianity, of the most favourable character, seems very generally made, not only in those, but many surrounding villages; and its good report has spread far beyond, where the Missionary's foot has never trod. At least such was the conviction produced, by actual observation, on the mind of one of our brethren, in a visit lately made to the villages where some of the converts resided. The utmost readiness to hear the word was evinced in every direction, and an acknowledgment of its being the right way, and that they must soon embrace it, often made."

#### FRANCE.

The Western Recorder contains a letter from a gentleman well acquainted with the state of Protestant France, on the subject of immediate evangelical efforts in that country. The writer mentions that the attention of many distinguished philanthropists has lately been much excited to this subject; that Lafayette has lately intimated a wish to have such efforts introduced, &c. He then, referring to Lafayette, proceeds as follows:

"Knowing, as he must, though his own principles may be far from right, the blessed effects of religion on the political welfare of our own beloved land, and with that view, to the future which he always employs, he cannot but see how much good such institutions would do if fully introduced into France. He is about the only mighty man in that country, who fully understands from observation, that evangelical efforts are the greatest blessings a country could receive in a temporal point of view."

France claims the attention of the Christian world in a peculiar manner:—

1st. Her language is almost universally used on the continent, and bids fair to be greatly extended. I have been in many parts of Europe and the East Indies, and am certain, that for purposes of general intercourse, that language is the most useful of any.

2d. The geographical position France holds, facing upon her borders, Spain, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and possessing the great highway of the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and in the English channel, renders her peculiarly important in evangelizing the world. It is but a step from her boundaries to Austria. Her intercourse with that country is perfectly easy, and I believe the French language is very much used there. Austria, again stretches almost to the Black sea, and is a country of immense population, bordering on Russia. What hope is there of lifting the midnight gloom of papal and superstitious Spain, and tearing from the evangelical Spaniard his subtle? France, which has been catholic, must be disenthralled, and then send its neighbor the word of warning. Protestant nations, long the enemies of catholicism, cannot be half as effective in laboring among catholics as a nation just emerging from papal error. The same principle, which, fighting the drunkard from his cup, upon seeing a hostile companion converted from the error of his ways, will apply in the warning of nations. For instance; if one of two nations, long wedded to error, renounces error, the other will inquire more anxiously, than if the other nation, long previously of a different faith, were to waver and excommunicate. The principle is plain one; and in this light, France, if renovated herself, might have a very important influence in driving the papal beast from the earth.

3d. France has in her hands the gate of Interior Africa, viz. Algeria. The unknown millions inhabiting that vast country, can now have light. The gate is no longer watched by the false prophet. What shall Christians do in that country? Once we wail, because we could not get access to it, if we would. Our tears will have been of little avail, if we do not send the gospel to that country now while the way is open.

4th. The French people are economical, hardy, polished, enterprising, and enthusiastic. They possess naturally better qualifications, if they were only sanctified, for spreading the gospel, than other nations. Their manners are bland and courteous; and they possess the natural aid to real religion, a soul for music. They would be as loud to sing their hymns upon the willow, as were the sweet minstrels of Israel. They are also a very intelligent people.

These, and a thousand other facts, better understood by you than by myself, may give a faint outline of the reasons why France claims peculiar attention. May we not therefore say, that now is the time to begin. This is the favorable season.

1st. Because the late political changes are favorable indications from God.

2d. The press is now unmonitored in France.

3d. La Fayette is yet alive.

4th. The peculiar progress on the minds of many Christians, in widely distant places, on the subject.

5th. The fact, that whatever Christian enterprise is started in these latter days, God seems to help it onward in a remarkable manner."

The writer then suggests, that on account of the strong prejudice existing in France against clergymen—who are all identified with the Priests—and other circumstances, the best measure to be adopted at present would be, to send out a few laymen to distribute copies of the New Testament, and introduce the *ecce-ada-day* system. He is confident that, by making these their principal objects, such agents would be more successful than in any other way.

A letter from an American clergyman in Paris, published in the N. Y. Evangelist, after mentioning several distinguished individuals in that city, says:

"They are a group showing what society would be, were it moulded of the principles and the spirit of the Gospel, in its force, and simplicity, and affection, and presented through French manners in the highest rank. Truth and religion have of late gained a position here altogether new and unanticipated. Various neat chapels have been opened all over the city for Protestant services, which are occupied by different interests, and efficient ministers, who have come on purpose, and which are very judiciously attended. Attached to them, as are many, and more Sunday Schools, and various proofs occur through the city of a remarkable desire for instruction, and religious instruction, too. Every Thursday evening there is a meeting for religious exercises, and some of the most interesting and interesting of them. Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Wadlington, or Mr. Lottrecht, and the room is full, and they know not how to separate. The Protestant clergymen of course, have enough to do; and they are as a band of brethren."

The Anniversary of this year, of course, are peculiarly interesting; indeed, I have never attended any so much to my mind. There is more of simplicity, and feeling, and direct business intent, than with us.

This sketch of the state of things since the late revolution, intends not merely a freedom of thinking and acting on religion as on other matters, nor has the advance of Protestantism been confined to external arrangements, and multiplying the means of influence upon the public mind. Actual results have been obtained—an inner work has been going on—and God has taken it into his own hand. I speak of actual conversions; and in some cases a whole family, as it were by one operation of the Spirit. In short, comparing the past with the present, I consider it an era in France as strikingly illustrative of the grace of God, as it has been in the United States. And in the latter, I am happy to be informed, it is most wonderful. At a full meeting last Thursday evening, Mr. Wilkes read (translated into French) extracts from the accounts I have received, and they were received with an electric sympathy, and followed by important remarks, and I have been led to expect something; but the feeling manifested among them,

#### REVIVALS.

##### AUBURN STATE PRISON.

Extract of a letter from the Chaplain of the Prison at Auburn, dated  
AUBURN, MAY 6, 1831.  
"The Spirit of God is most evidently operating within this institution. Never have I seen any thing like such a state of things among the convicts (and I may say Officers too) as there is at present. My own soul has been more burdened for them lately than common. I have preached four days' meetings. The experience of such a distinctly the guilt of impenitence, and where the responsibility rests, and urged more pointedly the duty of immediate repentance and submission; and I have been led to expect something; but the feeling manifested among them,

when I came to converse with them, has altogether exceeded my expectations. Last Sabbath, though so small as to be almost uncounted, the Spirit of God was so manifestly at work, that I was constrained to stay till the bell rung for bed; and was astonished to find how the "commandment had come, and sin revived," in almost every cell that I visited. One young man, whose face naturally wears a smile, and who had always appeared to be wholly thoughtless, told me, as I approached his cell, that he was very glad to see me. I answered, that I was always glad to meet his smiling face. "Smile," said he, in an agony of feeling, "I ought never to smile again in my life."—An arrow from the quiver of the Holy Spirit, at this moment; and a very deep solemnity is general throughout the prison. There are also several recent instances of hopeful conversion—some very clear and decided. What is it, but a revival in a State prison? Look upon it as such, though I could not previously publish it abroad. Why should it be thought incredible? The same motives that affect other men, will affect these men. The time may be and must be. I do solemnly believe, that whenever suitable means are suitably employed, the blessing will descend, there will be a revival—in prison, or any where else. These means are prayer, and the truth of God—and to employ them suitably, is to pray, really, and to present the naked truth, in such a manner that sinners not only may understand it, but must understand it.

In the Methodist church above 60—Baptist about 100—Second Presbyterian above 70—and in the First Presbyterian, 150 were received last Sabbath. It is a new state of things among men—the heart of course cannot expect conversions. We had on the last Sabbath added to the church about two hundred, during which time a revival has been in progress, increasing in solemnity daily. Tuesday and Wednesday last week, I was assisted by four neighboring brethren. There was a very general attendance of the congregation. On the first day, rising of twenty appeared, and on the second, more than thirty. The week was full of interest.

Union, Broome Co.—A clergyman writes us from this place as follows, under date of July 4, 1831:—I have been among this people about two months, during which time a revival has been in progress, increasing in solemnity daily. Tuesday and Wednesday last week, I was assisted by four neighboring brethren. There was a very general attendance of the congregation. On the first day, rising of twenty appeared, and on the second, more than thirty. The week was full of interest.

Bergen, Genesee Co.—The following account has been communicated by a clerical correspondent, with whom we are indebted for the information of all the churches of this county. About the middle of February last, Rev. G. W. Ellis, went to Bergen, and found the state of religion very low. The church consisted of about forty members.

Soon after the arrival of Mr. E. a work of grace began, and continued its gradual progress till about the middle of March, when a great revival was made for a meeting of four days, to begin on the 7th of April. In view of this appointment, the church began to remove some noted difficulties, which stood in the way of a revival; when the influence of the Holy Spirit descended, like showers in the wilderness. Within the course of four or five days, more than sixty had begun to hope in Christ. These operations of the Spirit, and their effects, were so astonishing to the church, that for a time they turned off their eyes from the Saviour, to gaze and wonder at the work of God. Prayer was fervent, and for near two weeks it could hardly be said that the work went forward.

As the four days' meeting drew nigh, some of the members of the church began to feel that the season should fall upon them, and thus, a large number of the church, and many of the converts, were ready to begin to hope in Christ. The work was so rapid, that the church began to feel that the season should fall upon them, and thus, a large number of the church, and many of the converts, were ready to begin to hope in Christ.

Between 100 and 200 have given visible tokens of more or less deep and solemn interest. The work was so rapid, that the church began to feel that the season should fall upon them, and thus, a large number of the church, and many of the converts, were ready to begin to hope in Christ.

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When I came to converse with them, has altogether exceeded my expectations. Last Sabbath, though so small as to be almost uncounted, the Spirit of God was so manifestly at work, that I was constrained to stay till the bell rung for bed; and was astonished to find how the "commandment had come, and sin revived," in almost every cell that I visited. One young man, whose face naturally wears a smile, and who had always appeared to be wholly thoughtless, told me, as I approached his cell, that he was very glad to see me. I answered, that I was always glad to meet his smiling face. "Smile," said he, in an agony of feeling, "I ought never to smile again in my life."—An arrow from the quiver of the Holy Spirit, at this moment; and a very deep solemnity is general throughout the prison. There are also several recent instances of hopeful conversion—some very clear and decided. What is it, but a revival in a State prison? Look upon it as such, though I could not previously publish it abroad. Why should it be thought incredible? The same motives that affect other men, will affect these men. The time may be and must be. I do solemnly believe, that whenever suitable means are suitably employed, the blessing will descend, there will be a revival—in prison, or any where else. These means are prayer, and the truth of God—and to employ them suitably, is to pray, really, and to present the naked truth, in such a manner that sinners not only may understand it, but must understand it.

In the Methodist church above 60—Baptist about 100—Second Presbyterian above 70—and in the First Presbyterian, 150 were received last Sabbath. It is a new state of things among men—the heart of course cannot expect conversions. We had on the last Sabbath added to the church about two hundred, during which time a revival has been in progress, increasing in solemnity daily. Tuesday and Wednesday last week, I was assisted by four neighboring brethren. There was a very general attendance of the congregation. On the first day, rising of twenty appeared, and on the second, more than thirty. The week was full of interest.

Union, Broome Co.—A clergyman writes us from this place as follows, under date of July 4, 1831:—I have been among this people about two months, during which time a revival has been in progress, increasing in solemnity daily. Tuesday and Wednesday last week, I was assisted by four neighboring brethren. There was a very general attendance of the congregation. On the first day, rising of twenty appeared, and on the second, more than thirty. The week was full of interest.

Bergen, Genesee Co.—The following account has been communicated by a clerical correspondent, with whom we are indebted for the information of all the churches of this county. About the middle of February last, Rev. G. W. Ellis, went to Bergen, and found the state of religion very low. The church consisted of about forty members.

Soon after the arrival of Mr. E. a work of grace began, and continued its gradual progress till about the middle of March, when a great revival was made for a meeting of four days, to begin on the 7th of April. In view of this appointment, the church began to remove some noted difficulties, which stood in the way of a revival; when the influence of the Holy Spirit descended, like showers in the wilderness. Within the course of four or five days, more than sixty had begun to hope in Christ. These operations of the Spirit, and their effects, were so astonishing to the church, that for a time they turned off their eyes from the Saviour, to gaze and wonder at the work of God. Prayer was fervent, and for near two weeks it could hardly be said that the work went forward.

As the four days' meeting drew nigh, some of the members of the church began to feel that the season should fall upon them, and thus, a large number of the church, and many of the converts, were ready to begin to hope in Christ. The work was so rapid, that the church began to feel that the season should fall upon them, and thus, a large number of the church, and many of the converts, were ready to begin to hope in Christ.

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deeply interested in the concerns of eternity, and every day brought to the knowledge of the Redeemer, and individuals who were burdened with a conviction of guilt, or rejoicing in the hope of pardon. As the fruits of this revival, eighty have already been added to the communion of the church; many others are candidates for the same privilege; and many more are still anxiously seeking for the grace of life. In the judgment of charity, one hundred, at the least, in this congregation, have been brought to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ within the last six months.

An Association was held late in May, attended by the Rev. Dr. Bebell, and the Rev. Mr. Tyng of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Mr. Dequod of Virginia. Large and deeply anxious were the congregations that attended, morning, afternoon and evening; the gospel was preached amidst the effusions of the Holy Ghost, and the "arm of the Lord was revealed" in the conviction and conversion of sinners. For a considerable time before the Association, meetings for prayer had been held at 6 o'clock on Sunday mornings, but during the Association, such meetings were held every morning, and have been so continued ever since; they have been attended by large numbers, and manifestly crowned with the Divine blessing.

#### Epis. Rec.

Warren, Pa.—Our village for the last ten days or more, has exhibited a scene never before witnessed by myself, nor indeed by any one with whom I have conversed. Nor could I have been made to believe it possible, to arouse the feelings of our citizens to that state of constant inquiry and apparent anxiety on the subject of religion, as was manifested during those days. In every part of the village business was either partially suspended, or wholly at a stand. People were either deeply engaged in religious inquiries, or seen in groups in every direction, all absorbed in the general inquiry. In short it appeared like a week of Sabbaths, or the day of an eclipse. To the writer of this it was like the current sweeping all before it. Meetings, still continued. Let it result as it may, the appearance of our village is changed, for the better so far, to our desire; it has been in the hands of enemies, and given an example of charity, and kind feeling between families who for the first time learned they were neighbors.—Union.

Western Reserve, Ohio.—Protracted meetings are getting to be frequent on the Reserve, and so far as we have heard, they have uniformly been attended with the happiest results. In Charleston, a meeting of this description commenced on Thursday last week, and closed on the Sabbath. On the last day, there were from one to two hundred, anxiously inquiring "the way to be saved." In Southport, Trumbull Co., a three days' meeting was also held last week. Only three ministers were present. But the power of divine grace, it was said, was never so manifestly manifested. A number of the most hardened sinners were made the hopeful subjects of renewing grace. The work is the most interesting, as being in a waste place, there being only seven members in the church.

Four days' meetings have also been recently held in Unionville and Clarion, Georgia Co., and Jefferson and Rome, Ashland Co. In the former place, we learn that there were throngs of inquiring sinners. From the other places we have not heard, since the Meetings. In Windward, on Sunday last, a four days' meeting commenced yesterday. In Brownstown, and several other places on the West of us we are informed that



*Mr. Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart.* Revised at her request, by Rev. Isaac Watts, D. D. With Notes of her Life, compiled by Rev. William Jenks, D. D. Boston, William Hyde.

This is a very neat pocket edition. The Devout Exercises have been extensively useful in awakening pious feeling, for nearly a hundred years. It is in the form and size of "Daily Food" and "Daily Piety," and a very suitable present for youth.

*The Monthly American Journal of Geology and Natural Science.*—Conducted by G. W. FRATHERTON-HAUGH, Esq. No. 1, July, 1881. This Journal is intended to exhibit the state and progress of knowledge in Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Comparative Anatomy, Chemistry, Meteorology, Physical Natural Agents, and the Antiquities and Languages of the Indians on this continent. It is to be issued in monthly numbers of 50 pages each, with appropriate illustrations, at \$3.50 a year. Published by Henry H. Porter, Philadelphia.

Just published in London, *Journal of a Voyage round the World*, undertaken to promote the objects of the London Missionary Society. By Rev. Daniel Tyerman and Geo. Bennett, Esq. Compiled from the original papers, by JAMES MONTGOMERY. Mr. Tyerman, as our readers will probably recollect, died of apoplexy in Madagascar. Mr. Bennett returned in 1829, after an absence of more than eight years; in which he circumnavigated the globe, making 51 voyages, in all exceeding 80,000 miles, and traveling more than 10,000 miles by land. This is the first literal "circumnavigation of charity" ever made.

Mr. Vaughan, very favorably known by his *Life of Wycliffe*, is about to publish "Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty," including the constitutional and ecclesiastical history of England, from the death of Elizabeth to the abdication of James II.

Mr. Morris, author of *Memorials of Rev. Andrew Fuller*, is about to publish *Biographical Recollections of the late Rev. ROBERT HALL*.

The prospect of a weekly newspaper to be called the *Academic Chronicle*, and devoted principally to the interests of education, has appeared in London.

*New-York Evangelist.*—Mr. Saxton, on account of ill health, has transferred this paper to other hands. Rev. S. Griswold is to be the Editor.

#### MASS. MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At the Quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Missionary Society held on the 13th inst., the following Resolution was adopted on the subject of future

APPROPRIATIONS TO MAINE. "Whereas the specific pledges of this Society to the feeble churches of Maine have been fulfilled, and it being distinctly understood that our funds, after supplying the destitute in Massachusetts, are to be paid over to the American Home Missionary Society.—Therefore, RESOLVED, That this Committee make no further appropriations to the feeble churches of Maine, but earnestly recommend them to the patronage and charities of the National Society."

To this course the Committee were constrained, by the second article of agreement between the "Massachusetts Missionary Society," and the "Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts," adopted as the basis of their Union in 1827, viz.: "That after the previous engagements and obligations of each society have been fulfilled, and the united society has from year to year supplied the necessities of Massachusetts, its surplus funds shall be paid over to the American Home Missionary Society, to be expended by them, in supporting missions in other parts of the United States."

The engagements and obligations of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, assumed before its union with the Domestic Missionary Society, in relation to Maine, are terminated, and its resources are now to be directed, first, to the assistance of the feeble and destitute in Massachusetts, and secondly to the augmentation of the means of the National Society. Its future operations will therefore be simplified, and it is hoped, rendered more efficient and successful.

Those churches in Maine, that have been aided by the Massachusetts Missionary Society up to the present time, will look now to the American Home Missionary Society, if they need further aid; and their calls will be as favorably regarded and as promptly met as the calls from the destitute elsewhere.

#### QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

These meetings are to be regularly held henceforward on the second Tuesdays of September, December, March, and June;—and the Quarterly Reports of the Missionaries are to be forwarded on or before the first days of those months.

The Quarterly Reports are of great importance to the cause of Home Missions;—i. e. if they are drawn up with care, and with an eye to the information of the public. A mere recapitulation of common-place facts does not meet the wishes nor the expectations of the Committee.—facts are continually occurring, in every community, that might be seized upon by an active mind to illustrate some great principle, or enforce some scriptural duty, and especially, to evince the value of religious institutions, and the indispensable necessity of supporting them, in many instances, by the hand of charity. Individual cases of conversion—of recovery from backsliding—of Christian zeal and courage—of distinguished self-denial and liberality—or, cases of gross wickedness and opposition to the truth—the arts and efforts of enemies to Zion—sickness and death of believers and unbelievers—and a multitude of kind facts, can hardly fail to present themselves to the observing eye of a Pastor, and if communicated by him, would deeply interest thousands of minds.

#### STATE OF THE TREASURY.

It was reported to the Committee by the Treasurer, that he had been compelled already to borrow on interest, several hundred dollars, to meet needs on the Treasury; a fact, it is believed, unprecedented in the history of the Society, that so early in the year, such a measure has become necessary. If any of the Auxiliary Societies have funds on hand, it is highly desirable that they be transmitted without delay, to relieve the Committee from embarrassment; but what is a matter of still greater moment, is, that auxiliaries, and individual patrons should remember the Society in its low estate, and put forth their energies with renovated zeal, to raise it up, and render it a more powerful instrument of blessing than it has ever yet been, to the feeble churches and waste places of the land. The amount of good already accomplished by this Association admits of no calculation—heaven and eternity only can reveal it. Most its operations be stayed! Heaven forbid! Let the Pastors and churches of Massachusetts wish with one voice, they shall not be stayed, for want of funds to sustain them, and they will surely go forward, and our Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her converts with righteousness.

[Communicated.]

#### THE CHEROKEE MISSION.

The arrest of Dr. Butler was mentioned in the Recorder of June 22. He was then released on promising to present himself at Headquarters in ten days. Accordingly, at the stipulated time, he presented himself; but Col. Nelson refused to take him into custody.

Mr. Thompson, whose arrest was mentioned in our last, has also been set at liberty. He seems to have been harshly treated on his way to Headquarters, and was once chained. He was put in jail, but had remained there but a few minutes, when the commander sent for him, and he was discharged with liberty to go where he pleased.

Mr. Trotter, Methodist missionary, has published some account of the ill treatment which he had to suffer while under arrest. He was discharged under bonds to appear for trial in September, and with a threat that if he should remove his labors, he would be again arrested.

Com.

#### ORDINATIONS, &c.

On Wednesday 29th ult. Rev. FOSTER THAYER, was ordained over the church and society worshipping in the new meeting house, in North Woodstock, Conn. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Vail; sermon by Rev. Mr. Bond; ordaining prayer by Rev. Mr. Johnson; Charge to the pastor by Rev. Mr. Underwood; Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Tilton; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Bond; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Noyes.

The Rev. ORRIS FOWLER, was installed as pastor over the First Congregational Church and Society in Fall River, Troy, Me. on Thursday, the 7th inst. Introductory prayer by the Rev. Mr. Malby, of Taunton, sermon by the Rev. Mr. Evans, of N. London, Conn.; installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Chicago, Ill.; Charge to the pastor by Rev. S. Nutt, D. D. of Franklin, Conn.; Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Waterman of Providence, R. I.; Charge to the people by Rev. Mr. Storrs, of Braintree; concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Cummings, of Dighton.

The meeting house recently erected for the Second Congregational Church in Lowell, was dedicated to the worship of Jehovah on the 16th inst. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, pastor of the first church. This house is situated on Appleton street, in the southern part of the village, is constructed of rough granite in a neat and simple style, and seats with convenience one thousand persons.

Com.

#### ITEMS.

##### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Western Asia.—We have received a letter from the Rev. Josiah Brewer, dated Smyrna March 7, 1881, in which he says:

"After a long interval, we have at length heard from our brethren in Persia. About the last of December they were at Teheran. Mr. Smith had for some months been suffering with an intermittent fever, as had also their dragoman; Mr. Dwight had mercifully recovered from an attack of the cholera morbus. They were expecting soon to undertake a short journey, and then returning to Teheran, set their faces toward Chaldaea and Syria."

Two missionaries of the London Society have lately visited the Samoa or Navigator's Islands, where they left eight teachers, natives of the Society Islands, with the most flattering prospects. Four of the Islands are said to be large, and all very populous.

The South African Commercial Advertiser, published at Cape Town, says that the name of Missionary protects the European traveller among the wild tribes in the interior; and that the natives themselves, in passing from one tribe to another, look up to the missionaries for protection.

Presbyterian Missions.—From the 15th Annual Report of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly, it appears that between 20 and 30 new churches have been organized, and 28 new meeting-houses built during the last year in connection with its missions; that in 30 congregations there have been revivals of religion; and that the whole number of additions to the churches is supposed to be 2,300. The progress of the operations of the Board for four years is exhibited in the following table:

	1878	1879	1880	1881
Number of Missionaries reported	31	101	108	233
Number of years embraced in commissions reported	8	50	182	264
Receipts	2,400	8,000	12,632	19,138.85
Appropriations as presented in the reports	3,000	5,000	25,382	34,198.26
Number of auxiliaries not reported	150	350	300	500
Congregations and destitute districts supplied	rep'd	rep'd	300	350

Philadelphia City Mission.—The City Mission in Philadelphia has just closed last March. By the quarterly report of the General Agent, presented to the Managers, June 12th, we observe that the results of this mission in bringing those who have long neglected religion, to the house of God, in exciting attention to the subject among the poor, presenting their children to attend Sabbath Schools, and affording instruction and consolation to the sick and dying, have been very encouraging.

Religious Instruction of the Negroes.—In several countries of Georgia, very successful efforts are now made to lead the negroes in the way of life. Masters are engaged in the instruction of their slaves. A letter from Macon, mentions such labors in that vicinity, to the utility of which masters give a willing testimony.

Massachusetts Episcopal Convention.—From a summary of the Pastoral Reports, it appears, that the number of Baptisms, during the past year, have been 315; of Communicants, 1,397; of Sunday School scholars, 1,919; of Bible Scholars, 208; Missionary Societies, 26; amount of Missionary contributions, \$32,375.41. Reports were received from 25 churches.

Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge.—A meeting of the Board of Trustees of this institution, held in Trinity Church, July 12, the following officers were chosen, viz.—Rt. Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, and Pastoral Care; Rev. Asa Eaton D. D. Professor of Ecclesiastical History and the Nature, Ministry and Policy of the Church; Rev. John H. Hopkins, Professor of Systematic Theology; Rev. Thomas W. Coit, Professor of Biblical Learning and the Interpretation of Scripture. Rev. Wm. Grosvenor was elected Secretary, and Edward Tuckerman, Esq. Treasurer.

Maine Bible Society.—At the late annual meeting of this Society a resolution was adopted recommending the formation of associations in the several towns for the purpose of supplying the destitute in their respective limits with Bibles, once a year.

Manual-Labor Seminary.—An association has been formed in New York, called the Society for Promoting Manual Labor in Literary Institutions. President, Jeremiah Lewis, Esq.—Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Josiah Leavitt—Executive Committee, S. V. S. Wilder, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cornelius, Mr. Lewis, Captain Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Zephaniah Platt, Esq., &c. The object of the society is stated in the 21st article of the constitution as follows: "It shall be the object of this Society, to collect and diffuse information, calculated to promote the establishment and prosperity of Manual Labor Schools and Seminaries in the United States, and to introduce the system of Manual Labor into Institutions now established, without diminishing the standard of literary or scientific attainment."

Reformed Dutch Church.—At the late sessions of the General Synod, a Board of Missions was appointed, to which is confided the missionary reports of that conference. His Excellency Peter D. Vroom, President; Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Corresponding Secretary; Isaac Young, Treasurer.

Fourth of July.—The Religious and Sunday School celebrations of the late Fourth of July were marked by a number of places appear to have been such as to leave a deep and salutary impression on the public mind. The Mirror gives the following notice of the manner in which the day was spent by religious people in Portland:—

"At an early hour in the morning, they were engaged in social prayer and praise. In the forenoon they resorted to the temple of God for religious exercises, and were instructed and delighted with a masterly defence of that scheme of benevolence in which the American Colonization Society is engaged. A collection was taken, and a number of kind words were expressed by one who said to us:—'It was the best Fourth of July I ever spent.'"

Salmon Admonition.—Col. J. H. Lumpkin, in a communication to the Charleston Observer respecting a Tennessee penance meeting in Georgia, says: "A worthy Christian present, from a neighboring church, rose and gave in his address. He neither made, used, nor sold, ardent spirits; but, until now, did not feel it his duty to join a Society. At last, the clergyman offered himself for membership, confessing that he could stand out no longer without doing violence to his conscience. He then related a fact which had pained his own soul with much sorrow. An acquaintance of his had been reclaimed from intemperance; but seeing his minister drink this God-creature of food moderately, he determined that he would not abandon it altogether, but use it in the same way—saying to his appetite 'thus far and no further shalt thou go.' He now lies low in the drunkard's grave—his estate scattered—his wife a widow—his children orphans!"

We understand that John Abbot, Esq. of Portland, late Professor of languages in Bowdoin College, has been elected a member of the Paris Society of Universal Students.

Connected with the English Baptist Missionary Society are 56 missionary stations, of which 14 are in the East, and the remainder in the West Indies. Number of missionaries, 29.

We have placed on our first page several extracts from the forthcoming volume of Sermons by Dr. Payson.

On Wednesday 29th ult. Rev. FOSTER THAYER, was ordained over the church and society worshipping in the new meeting house, in North Woodstock, Conn. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Vail; sermon by Rev. Mr. Bond; ordaining prayer by Rev. Mr. Johnson; Charge to the pastor by Rev. Mr. Underwood; Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Tilton; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Bond; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Noyes.

The Rev. ORRIS FOWLER, was installed as pastor over the First Congregational Church and Society in Fall River, Troy, Me. on Thursday, the 7th inst. Introductory prayer by the Rev. Mr. Malby, of Taunton, sermon by the Rev. Mr. Evans, of N. London, Conn.; installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Chicago, Ill.; Charge to the pastor by Rev. S. Nutt, D. D. of Franklin, Conn.; Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Waterman of Providence, R. I.; Charge to the people by Rev. Mr. Storrs, of Braintree; concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Cummings, of Dighton.

The meeting house recently erected for the Second Congregational Church in Lowell, was dedicated to the worship of Jehovah on the 16th inst. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, pastor of the first church. This house is situated on Appleton street, in the southern part of the village, is constructed of rough granite in a neat and simple style, and seats with convenience one thousand persons.

Com.

#### SECULAR SUMMARY.

##### FOREIGN.

From the London Globe, of June 2.

We have just learnt that a report is general in the city of a Russian defeat by the Poles, and that the Imperial Guards had been cut to pieces. It is said to rest on letters from Berlin. It is certainly very prevalent.

A private letter from Warsaw, dated 12th, says:—Since last Thursday the two armies are in full movement. Gen. Diebitsch has made a manoeuvre with the principal part of his army, in the direction of the Bug and Narw, with a manifest intention to get into the Waivode of Plock, to reach the Prussian frontiers. The motive of this change of position is not difficult to be understood, as the Russian General finds it difficult to receive his convoys from Russian Poland, and he now wants to gain the Prussian frontiers, to be in communication with Thorne, where he has a considerable magazine of provisions and ammunition waiting for his approach.

Gen. Skrzynecki has also made a flank movement; on Friday morning his headquarters were at Milsna, in the afternoon at Jablonna, and on Saturday at Sieniek—his main army was in the direction of Pultusk. Three hundred Polish officers have received orders to proceed to Lithuania, to organize the insurrection there.

At this moment a report, that in the environs of Ostrolenka the Imperial Russian Guard have experienced a new check. General Uminski commands in that quarter.

The Messenger de Pologne, a Warsaw paper, of the 31st May, announces that Gen. Skrzynecki had taken Ostrolenka on the 15th, where he obtained a large sum of money, the baggage of the army, and 1700 prisoners. The object of Gen. Skrzynecki in advancing to Ostrolenka, is supposed to have been to get between the Russians and their supplies.

From the London Star of 3d June.

The brave Polish Commander has completely outmanoeuvred the Russians. While a Polish corps was on its march, Skrzynecki united all the corps on his left, crossed the Bug, and, by a series of attacks, has proceeded to Lomza, defeated the Russian Guards at Tychosin, and in fact occupied the whole country between the Bug and the Narw.

Accounts from Warsaw of the 25th, left Diebitsch at Ostrolenka, apparently in route for Ostrolenka or for Biala or Bialystok, with no real intention of throwing himself on the protection of Prussia, as Diebitsch has done himself on the Austrians. He has, however, to cross the Bug and Narw with Polish corps on every side of him.

By this masterly movement, the Polish General has placed himself in a position to attack the Samogitians, Lithuanians, and other rebel districts, by whose population his army will be indefinitely augmented, so as to leave to Diebitsch no prospect of escape, but within the Prussian frontiers. The foreign journals assert he will endeavour to reach Thorne, in Prussia; but we expect he will seek to cross the Rossoka, and avail himself of the shelter of its vast and fertile forests.

The march of Skrzynecki is without parallel in modern warfare. From Warsaw to Ostrolenka, was a flank march of full eighty miles; thence to Lomza another 30; and to Tychosin 20 more—the last 50 being in the rear of the Russian grand army. The Poles seem also to have gained advantage in a repulse of the Russians at Minsk; and this, with the recent success of Skrzynecki, do not doubt forced Diebitsch to retreat to Zolow, near the lower Bug.

The ranks of the Warsawians have also been recruited by volunteers from Prussian and Austrian Poland; and the present position of the Russian army is directed individually against the further encroachments of the barbarous Muscovites, Tartars and Siberians.

It is stated that the cholera morbus has nearly ceased at Moscow, and has almost entirely left Warsaw and the Polish Army. It was still prevalent in Galicia, and the violation of the regulations of government to prevent its extension were enforced with great vigour.

Belgium.—A report prevailed in London, June 2d that Prince Leopold had been elected King of Belgium, but the report was not credited. It was the general opinion also, that he would not accept the office on any conditions.

Malta.—Accounts from Malta, of the 18th April, say—Some days past, there has been great activity in the Naval Magazine, and it has been generally supposed that an important movement in the Mediterranean. The speedy arrival of a squadron of six sail is just announced, which we expect here the further instruction of the British Government. The speedy arrival of a Turkish squadron in the Adriatic is also spoken of.

Greece.—Accounts from Greece of 17th April, in the Italian papers, say that troubles excited by the discontent in some parts of Greece, have been entirely quelled by the President of the Convention, republishing in person to those parts, and putting into execution the most suitable measures of pacification.

Abolition of Oaths.—In the British House of Commons on the 14th April, Lord Nugent moved for leave to bring a bill to abolish certain oaths taken in the Customs and Excise. He said that great numbers had been found to result from the large number of oaths taken before these boards. In one year 101,590 oaths were taken in the Customs, and 194,512 in the Excise. In answer to an application from the Treasury, the Boards of Customs and Excise had had recourse to the repeal of oaths, 92 might be abolished, without injury to the public service. In public service, it was proposed to substitute a declaration, the breach of which would subject the offender to a penalty of £100. Mr. O'Connell congratulated the country on the present state of affairs, and said that the abolition of all unnecessary oaths, whether in Civil or Military service, was a step which should be taken. He should therefore support the Noble Lord to the utmost extent of his ability. Leave was then given to bring in the bill accordingly.

The average number of passengers conveyed by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway each day is about 1200. The application for a bill to amend the law in relation to the company can meet, with the present number of locomotive engines. The net receipts of the concern have been about £200,000 which will enable the company to make a dividend of 4 per cent. for 6 months.

Belgium.—The editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, has received letters from Paris, dated June 28, which contradict the report of a declaration of war against France. In spite of his imprudent protestations, the French Consul had not left the place on the 28th inst.; and few of the French residents had quitted the city.

From St. Michaels.—Brig Veale, Sanborn, arrived at St. Michaels, in 25 days from St. Michaels. It was reported at St. Michaels that the Territories had taken the Island of Pica. They had been off Fayall, and demanded the surrender of the Island; two gentlemen were sent off to capitulate, but the weather being boisterous, they were unable to get on board. The fleet then proceeded to the Island of St. George, and demanded a surrender. Miguel offered to agree to surrender, when they manned two or three boats to land, but being fired on from the shore they were obliged to return to the shipping, and afterwards took the Island by force.—The fate of the troops was not known, but it was said they were put to the sword; thirty or forty from the ocean part, made their escape in an English sloop, and arrived at St. Michaels previous to the V's sailing. An attack was expected at St. Michaels and preparations were making to defend it.

Pitcairn's Island.—The inhabitants of this little island, known to the religious public as the scene of a remarkable reformation and afterwards of singular purity and simplicity of religious character, have been inquired of whether removing for want of the necessities of life. They have gone to Otaheite.

The consumption of Indian opium in China, from the first of April, 1830, to the 1st of January 1831, was 15,145 chests, valued at 10,053,302 dollars, which, at the exchange of 45. per dollar, was \$22,016,600.

##### DOMESTIC.

The Washington Globe publishes a reply by Mr. Trist, the President's private secretary, to the last letter of Mr. Ingham to the President. The President declines ordering any judicial investigation of the case of the individuals charged by Mr. Ingham with combining for the purpose of assaulting him, but assures him of adequate protection in the city of Washington, in case he should see fit to prosecute before the Grand Jury. The President directs his secretary to inform Mr. Ingham that his charges against the acting Secretary of War and others "do not appear to be founded in fact."

A friend called upon us last evening, to mention a report which he heard from a passenger in the steamboat, on Monday morning, that Dr. Randolph, who had been inquired of whether he had been the bearer of a challenge from Major Eaton to Mr. Ingham. Dr. Randolph replied, that he had conveyed a message from Major E. to Mr. I. but that he had determined, should a duel come, to have no further share in it.

General Jackson expressed his dissatisfaction with the explanation, and immediately dismissed Dr. Randolph from office.

One of the last acts of Mr. Ingham, as Secretary of the Treasury, was the completion of a system of weights, measures, and capacity. This work detained him in office longer than was agreed upon by him. In answer to the President, June 20, 1831, notifying the appointment to the completion of his labors, he says, "My protracted detention in the Department, has not been without some pain and violence to my feelings, under the circumstances in which I have been placed."

The Washington Globe of Tuesday says: "Dr. P. G. Randolph has resigned the office of clerk in the War Department. The duties of Secretary of War will be assigned to one of the Cabinet, who will discharge them until the arrival of Gov. Cass." It is stated by private channels that Dr. Randolph was dismissed by the President for carrying General Eaton's challenge to Mr. Ingham.

Nat. Gaz.

In consequence of intelligence received at the Department of State in relation to the existing state of things at Havre, orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, for part of our West India squadron to visit the principal ports in that Island, and similar orders have been given in respect to the principal ports on the Main.

Gen. Bernard.—This accomplished officer has resigned the office which he held in the Engineer Department of the U. S. Army, and is about to return to France, where he will probably be employed as a member of the French Army.

The President of the United States returned to Washington on the 7th inst. On the same day, all the public offices in the capital were closed during the day, as a mark of respect to the memory of James Monroe.

The National Intelligencer says, it was confidently rumored on Wednesday that three of the officers of the Government of the grade, had tendered their resignations to the President, and that he had refused to accept them.

We omitted yesterday, says the U. S. Telegraph of Wednesday, to notice that the Globe announces the resignation of Mr. Randolph, the Acting Secretary of War, and that the duties will be performed by a member of the Cabinet, until the arrival at the Seat of Government of Gov. Cass. Rumor, that busy dame, (will she ever tire?) attributes this important proceeding as preparatory to other and more important changes!

The Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, our late Minister at the Court of the Netherlands, with his lady and family, arrived at New York on Thursday last, in the packet ship Corinthian from London.

Returns from twenty-seven towns in Vermont, for a member of Congress in place of the late Mr. Mallory, give the following result, viz: Mr. Slatte 2310, Judge Williams 1624, Mr. White 612, scattered 31.

Eulogy on Mr. Monroe.—We understand that the Hon. John Quincy Adams has consented, on the request of the committee of the City Council, to deliver a discourse in honor of the late President Monroe.

Among the Acts of our Legislature are, an act appropriating 3000 dollars towards building a new prison with a separate cell for every convict to eat and sleep in—and another giving 1500 dollars for the education of the deaf and dumb.—Pittsburgh Courier.

Passenger Law.—At St. John, N. B. several Captains of vessels have been convicted of violating the passenger law, by bringing more passengers at a time than they ought to have brought, or not providing for them properly. They were fined from \$0 to \$120 each. Several other Captains were tried, and honorably acquitted.

Jail Empty.—We have the satisfaction of stating, says the Fayetteville, N. C. Observer, that on the 4th of July, the doors of the Jail of this county were thrown open, the only person confined there having, on that day, made a declaration of insolvency, (taken the oath of insolvency,) and been discharged.

A bill to incorporate the Boston and Ontario Rail Road, which was introduced into the New Hampshire Legislature at their late session, containing provisions similar to those of the act for the same object passed by the legislature of New York, was rejected by a vote referring it to the next session.

We understand upwards of \$800,000 have been subscribed for the Worcester Rail Road—and the survey has been ordered.

The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road have given orders for the location of the Branch rail-road to Washington, and for this purpose two brigades of Engineers are to be immediately organized.

The work on the Alexandria branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was begun on the 4th inst.

A new Factory is about to be erected at South Berwick (Me.) by a company belonging to that town and Portland, Maine. A building to contain 4000 spindles is to be erected immediately.

Messrs. Livermore & Kendall have leased Quincy Hall for an extensive Wood Magazine. We believe several Wood Stores have been recently erected.

Two Steam Boats now run on Connecticut River, sailing from Hartford to Greenfield. 70 miles above Hartford. Another route, 40 miles farther to Belows Falls is to be opened with a boat immediately.

St. Springs.—Previous to the 12th inst. there were 5 or 600 strangers at St. Springs; far exceeding the number to early in the season of any former year. There was also a goodly number at Ballston Springs. Gov. Wolf, of Pennsylvania, and suite, had been among the visitors. Many other springs had noted numerous visitors.

In a public lecture lately delivered at Portland, Mr. No. 4 Webster stated that, in preparing himself for the great and principal work of his life, the dictionary, he made himself acquainted with twenty different languages.

The Journal of Commerce says it has received the prospectus of a new daily paper to be published at Washington, entitled "The Arena." It will support Judge McLean of Ohio, as a candidate for next Presidency.

A painful scene was exhibited in our village on Saturday. A colored woman, remarkably likely, about 22 years old, who had been here for some time, and behaved very well, was arrested as a slave. The proof was sufficient and she was taken off, the semblance of sorrow and despair. Universal sympathy seemed to be felt for her fate. Her Master a Presbyterian Clergyman, from Richmond, Va. was said to feel some apprehensions lest there should be an attempt to rescue her. Much as public feeling was excited we do not apprehend there was the remotest danger.—West Chester, Pa. Village Record.

Remarkable occurrence.—During the thunder storm of Friday last week, as a wagon with eight men in it was returning from Hatfield meadow to the village, the lightning descended upon the horses and killed them both, without injuring the persons in the wagon. There was no tree, no elevated object near, to attract the electric fluid. The horses were several feet higher than the horses; they had been with them, and there was no lightning on the other parts of the wagon, yet the lightning did not appear to touch the men, nor any thing about the wagon, but spent its force upon the horses. No traces of it could be seen on the ground, nor the traces of it on the skin of the horses, until the traces were divested them of hair, when the course of the fluid could be traced. The injury done to the harness was trifling; a few holes were made through it about as large as a shot would make.

We regret to state that a truly heart-rending accident occurred to the family of Mr. George Nelson, of this city, last Saturday evening. Mr. N. his wife, three children and nurse were on their way to the Bay shore, in a small sloop, and when off Bodkin Point the vessel was struck by a flaw of wind which suddenly capsized her. By great exertions he succeeded in saving his wife, but the three children and nurse were drowned. The bodies were brought to the city yesterday morning for interment.—Hartford Patriot.

In New Orleans, a man was lately sentenced to two years imprisonment and a fine of \$200 for harboring a runaway slave.

Fourth of July.—Two gunners had each an arm dreadfully mangled, by the accidental discharge of a field-piece, at Woodstock Vt., and suffered amputation of the arm. One of them was blown to the distance of eighteen feet. At Hartford, Vt. a similar accident occurred, by which it is expected one person will lose the use of his eyes, if nothing worse.



